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better for Professor Day to have assumed that the readers of his volume were acquainted with the commercial geography of the United States. His book is written primarily for college students who ought to study commercial geography before pursuing the history of commerce. It is to be regretted that the author did not confine his discussion of the commerce of the United States strictly to commercial questions.

From the bibliographical standpoint the book is a model. The paragraphs of the book are numbered, and at the end of the volume there is a bibliography citing authorities drawn upon in the writing of each paragraph. Those who desire to read the book through without referring to authorities may do so without the interruption and distraction of footnotes, while those who wish to study the subject more fully find at the close of the volume the references to be read in order to gain fuller knowledge of practically every topic touched upon. The lengthy bibliography also includes an alphabetical list of the standard books on commerce—a list which every well-organized library ought to contain.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Dowd, Jerome. *The Negro Races*. Vol. I. Pp. xxiii, 493. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907.

In this volume the author treats of three groups: The Negritos (the Pygmies, Bushmen and Hottentots); The Negritians (the Jolops, Hansas, Ashantis *et al.*), Fallataps (Central Soudanese). The second volume will deal with Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa and the Modern African Labor Problem. In the third volume East African negroes, the Bantus, and the American negroes will be described. Other volumes dealing with the Indians and other races are projected.

The justification for so extensive a series the author finds in the lack of definiteness in modern social theories and in the failure to properly emphasize the influence of the physical environment. "The author's first object, therefore, is to establish the fact that each race has its distinctive institutions and special evolution corresponding to the locality in which it lives or has lived. The second object is to discover the factors and laws which explain the mental and moral characteristics and particular institutions of each general racial division, to the end that the principles and laws discovered may be applied to whatever is abnormal or retrogressive." The study begins with the negro races as representing the lower stages of culture and also because of the presence of the negro in America.

"The environment first controls man, after which man controls the environment." Hence the Pygmies, Bushmen and Hottentots, dwelling in the most unfavorable areas in Africa, stand at the lowest point. The descriptions are rather unsatisfactory in this first part of the book, in large measure because of the meagreness of our knowledge respecting these peoples.

In the second part the results are better. The country inhabited by the Negritians and Fellataps is divided into four zones, from the Equator north—Banana, Millet, Cattle, Camel. The different characteristics of the peoples are well set forth, and the connection between the social developments and the country pretty clearly shown. The author has, perhaps, lost force by not completely describing each zone by itself, instead of skipping from one to another in each succeeding chapter. This method tends to give one not already familiar with conditions a confused idea of the situation. The physical features of each zone are described, followed by a discussion of the economic life, family life, political life, customs, ceremonies and the spectacular, religious life, æsthetic life, and psychological characteristics.

Mr. Dowd is generally consistent, but occasionally lapses into popular prejudices. He believes that too much emphasis is laid upon race mixtures as means of bettering conditions, yet he repeatedly suggests the same thing (pp. 201, 132). One great difficulty is that everyone who shares, as does the reviewer, the author's main conception, suffers from the vestiges of earlier beliefs which occasionally manifest themselves, but even more from dearth of material. It is worth while, however, to attempt at times to correlate all that can be gotten. Complete success is not to be expected. Mr. Dowd has given us the best description of the African negroes in brief compass yet produced. The book should be carefully read by all who have to deal with negroes in any way, or who are interested in social studies.

CARL KELSEY.

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Durland, Kellogg. *The Red Reign.* Pp. xxv, 533. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1907.

This book will rank as one of the most important as well as most interesting of recent accounts of conditions in Russia. The author is a young man of wide experience, a careful and accurate observer, and possesses decided literary ability. For over a year he traveled about the country in various guises. He attended the sessions of the first Douma as a correspondent. He visited Boku and southern Russia as a Cossack officer (by courtesy of commanding officers), and was for a time boon companion with regular officers. With a brigand as guide and interpreter he explored some remote Cossack villages. He journeyed through the famine districts, and crossed the Urals into Siberia. In St. Petersburg he was brought into intimate contact with the Revolutionists.

Mr. Durland believes that the peasants are awake to the situation and that the old absolutism can never return. The government maintains itself by means of the Cossacks, an extraneous group, serving only for money, and by the great foreign loans. How long the struggle may last no one can predict. "There is a terrible menace, a grave danger, it seems to me, in this prolonged struggle. Where all standards of public and private morality are shaken, the characters of the individuals living under such a régime must